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THERE is nothing more common than to find in the *Writings* of those who take upon them to cenſure the *Governments* under which they live, very warm Deſcriptions of the *Miſeries* induced by *Male-adminiſtration*, and frequent Repetitions of this miſtaken *Maxim*, 'That, rather than endure 'any *Evils* in *Government*, a People ought to 'throw off *Government* altogether.' Alas! theſe *Declaimers* are ſo much heated with the *Chimera's* framed in their own Imaginations, that they rave about Things they do not underſtand, and lay down for *Rules* ſuch wild, ſuch whimſical Poſitions, as, if their *Auditors* were ever ſo little *wiſer* than themſelves, would inevitably expoſe them to Contempt and Ridicule.

IF any Man born within the Compaſs of *fifty* Years laſt paſt in *Great Britain*, would but ſit down and conſider ſeriouſly with himſelf the Advantages deducible from *Government* in general, as alſo thoſe particular Bleſſings which are the Reſult of our excellent *Conſtitution*, he would undoubtedly conceive not only a juſt Diſdain for Writers who ſpeak ſo contemptibly of *Government*, but he would alſo reflect with Horror on the Conſequences which might follow from the Diſperſion of ſuch miſchievous Diſcourſes amongſt the *Vulgar*, who are almoſt always guided by Whim, Humour, or Paſſion, and are conſequently more apt to be wrought upon by Writings leaſt reconcilable to Reaſon. That it may not be ſurmiſed I have here aſſumed too much, and that I affect to aſſert what I could never have proved, I will ſpend the reſt of this Paper in ſhewing the Benefits that reſult to every *private Man* from *Government in general*, and thoſe ineſtimable Advantages which every *Briton* enjoys as his *Birth Right* from that Conſtitution which, though it has been ſometimes commended by our *Modern Patriots*, they have often attempted to *change*, and ſeldom, farther than it ſerves their Purpoſes, expreſs any Reſolution to *maintain*.

THERE is no *Fable* of Antiquity, as to the *Moral*, of which Criticks are better agreed, than that of *Orpheus* taming the *Beaſts* by his *Muſick*, which, they allow, ought to be explained of his bringing *Men* to live under *Laws*, and to form themſelves into *Society*. Without queſtion, this *Allegorical Miracle* is by far the moſt ſtupendous of the *two*; ſince Men in what Mr. *Hobbes* calls the *State of Nature*, are, out of Compariſon, more barbarous than *Lions*, *Tigers*, or *Wolves*: To apprehend the Truth of this, there is nothing more requiſite than to have ſeen a *Man* in a *Paſſion*; he is then in a *State of Nature*, and he acts as all Men would act if *Laws* and *Religion* did not reſtrain them; that is, as his *Luſts* prompt him, without *Mercy*, *Fear*, or *Wit*. Nothing is more generally underſtood, becauſe nothing is more evident, than that *Men* have *Need* of *each other*; and that of all Animals they are the leaſt capable of ſubſiſting without Aid. Now from theſe two ſelf-evident *Truths*, a little Reflection will enable us to form a proper Notion of the *Miſery* inſeparable from a State of *Anarchy*, and of the Benefits inherent to *Society*; at preſent we ſhall inſiſt only on the *latter*.

AN *Inhabitant* of any of the great Cities of *Europe* hath a thouſand Servants at leaſt, if he poſſeſſes ever ſo moderate an Eſtate; one feeds his *Mutton*, another his *Beef*, a third his *Pork*, a fourth fiſhes for him, a fifth ſhoots him *Wild Fowl*: After all this, he hath his Food ſet on his Table, without being put to the Trouble either of *killing* or of *dreſſing* it. Every thing he wears, from his *Shoes* to his *Hat*, are manufactured by ſeveral *Perſons*: When he goes Abroad, he finds Roads, Cauſeways, Pavements, Thorough-fares; all made for his Uſe: If he travels, a *Stage-Coach* attends him, and every *Inn* is filled with Perſons ambitious to ſerve him; for *Money*, it is true, but who *ſerves* without? If he is out of *Order*, he has preſently at his Elbow a Perſon who has ſpent all his Life in ſtudying for his Service, and who for his Benefit often unites in one *Receipt* the Product of the *Weſt-Indies*, and of the *Eaſt*. It is true, all theſe Perſons are as much the Servants of his *Neighbour*, but that hinders them not from being *his*, ſo long as he thinks fit to *employ* or *uſe* them; and the having them no longer to *pay*, than while they are *ſerving* him, is not a *Misfortune*, but an *Advantage*.

As to the *Pleaſures* and *Diverſions* of Life, they too are conveniently had, either in *Country* or in *Town*. Every *Eminence* furniſhes a View of Houſes, Fields, and Gardens, which regale the Eye of a *Stranger*, as much as it can that of the *Owner*: We may ſay the ſame of Veſſels upon a River; of Woods, Parks, Bridges, and Publick Buildings. In Town again, *Half-a-Crown* purchaſes a whole *Company of Comedians*, who tho' they ſtile themſelves the *King's Servants* in the *Bills*, are the Servants of every Man in the *Pit for the Time being*. At a *Coffee-Houſe*, for the Expence of a *Couple of Pence*, a Man has *News* brought him from all the *Corners* of the World; and for *Five Shillings* he makes himſelf Maſter of all the Knowledge another Man acquired by ſailing round the Globe. Theſe Things he enjoys in right of being a *Member* of *Society*; were it not for *Government*, he would have none of theſe: Not to go *naked*, he muſt make his own *Cloaths*; not to periſh with *Hunger*, he muſt kill and dreſs his own *Meat*; ſtruck with the Deſire of knowing what is done in Foreign Countries, he muſt go and ſee them. In ſhort, though a Man, he muſt in ſuch a Caſe lead a Life much worſe than that of a *Dog* belonging to a *Country Squire*, who has Meat, Drink, Lodging, and Phyſick, provided for him, becauſe he contributes to the *Pleaſure* of his *Maſter*.

BUT if ſuch are the Bleſſings every *Individual* enjoys under every *European Government*, there are a Multitude of Benefits peculiar to the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, and which, without Interruption, every *Britiſh* Subject hath enjoyed from the *Revolution* at leaſt, to go no higher. To begin with *Religion*; Every Man is here at liberty to worſhip GOD his own Way, to think freely for his own Salvation, and to expreſs his Sentiments on that important Subject for the Edification of Others, or for obtaining new Lights to himſelf. We have here no *Inquiſition* under the Direction of *Eccleſiaſticks*; no *Baſtile*, wherein *Hereticks* may be confined by *Miniſters* of *State*: On the other Hand, we have Conſtitutions properly adjuſted for the Conſervation of the Eſtabliſhed *Church*; ſo that *Liberty of Conſcience* cannot beget here either Licentiouſneſs, or Confuſion. In point of *Property*, every *Briton* is as ſecure as his *Sovereign*, and if he hath acquired it by his own Induſtry, hath as arbitrary a Power over it, as the *Grand Seignior*. As to his Perſon, that of every *Briton* is as ſacred as was formerly the *Tribunes* of *Rome*; no Magiſtrate, no Judicature whatſoever, can impriſon him without ſhewing *Cauſe*; nor even then can he be long confined, before either he *ſuffers* what from his Offence he deſerves, or is ſet at *liberty*, with a Power of repairing himſelf for the Damages ſuſtained by his *Confinement*. The *Law* in *Britain* knows no Difference between a *Peaſant* and a *Peer*; the meaneſt Man has his *Rights*, and the greateſt no more. Our *Coin*, which is the Meaſure of our *Commerce*, is as unalterable as any other *Meaſure* amongſt us; its *Standard* hath been long fixed, and no Man is apprehenſive that the *Crown-piece* he takes To-day, ſhall be To-morrow *Four Shillings*; an Evil which is ſeverely felt in other Nations, as well under Limited Governments, as where the Prince governs according to his Will; for the Coin varies oftner at *Venice* than at *Paris*, and is no where, that I know of, under ſo *ſettled* a Regulation as here.

As *Government* in general is calculated for the common Benefit of all who ſubmit thereto, and as in all Human Contrivances there are ſome which ſucceed better than others, ſo while the Adminiſtration of all *Governments* muſt reſt in *Men*, the People will be ſenſible of great Differences, even while they live under the *beſt Conſtitution*: Here in *Britain*, ſince the *Revolution*, we have experienced great Inconveniencies from the *Unſteadineſs* of thoſe at the Helm, from their Giddineſs, and from their prepoſterous Deſire of ſhewing their Skill in *Ruling*, by *balancing* of *Parties*. Of late Years, we have not been incommoded with any of theſe Evils: The Meaſures of the Adminiſtration hath been approved by the *Legiſlature*; we have lived in profound Peace; and we have enjoyed all thoſe Bleſſings our Conſtitution is ſo well calculated to beſtow, without the leaſt Grounds of Apprehenſion from Thoſe in *Power*; for we may truly ſay, That there never was a Period in which the *Prerogative* was ſo little formidable, or rather, in which it hath been ſo abſolutely *forgot*. To the Security of our *Property*, to the Liberty which by *Law* is aſſured to our *Perſons*, we may add a peculiar Felicity, known hardly in any Age or Country, except our *own*, and under the *preſent Reign*; I mean, *Freedom* of *Speech* and *Writing*, which has certainly been beneficial on the *Whole*, though it hath been moſt flagrantly abuſed by *ſome* amongſt us, who have moſt unwillingly contributed to the Glory of the preſent *Miniſtry*, by leaving P ſterity full Proofs of the *Falſhood* of their *Aſſertions* in their own Writings, wherein we find continual Complaints for Want of *Liberty*, and at the ſame time continual Inſtances of *Licentiouſneſs*.

SUCH are the *Benefits* of *Government*! ſuch the *Excellency* of the *Britiſh Conſtitution*! ſuch the *happy State* of *Britons* at this Day! ſuch the Things the *Malecontents* would take away! What they would give us in their *ſtead*, themſelves beſt know; and, perhaps, it is the higheſt Mark of their *Wiſdom*, that they do not *inform us*.

R. FREEMAN.

[*Price* TWO-PENCE.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THEY write from *Vienna*, that the Imperial Court had received an Expreſs from General Neuperg, with an Account of a freſh Attempt of the Turks upon Meadia, a Fort about ſix Leagues from Old Orſova, between Wallachia and the Bannat of Temeſwaer, which is in a manner covered by this Poſt. Some Days after the Turks had made themſelves Maſters of Old Orſova, the Seraskier of Widdin ſent a Meſſage to Count Cornberg, the Governor of New Orſovia, telling him, that *he might plainly ſee by what had happen'd, that Heaven had declar'd itſelf in favour of the Ottoman Arms; that therefore it was in vain for him to maintain his Poſt with Obſtinacy; but if he would ſurrender it up, he ſhould have a good Capitulation.* The Governor, not underſtanding this Theology of the Turks, returned ſuch an Anſwer as he thought convenient, and prepared for his Defence: But the Enemy, by thus threatening Orſova, endeavoured only to conceal their true Deſign, which was to fall upon Meadia. Accordingly, the 15th of May in the Morning, one of their Detachments of 6000 Men advanced to that Poſt, and attacked it very furiouſly, their Muſquetry making

making a terrible Fire. The Garriſon of Meadia which conſiſted of 600 Men, defended themſelves with great Bravery, and at length forced the Turks to retire, with conſiderable Loſs. In the Afternoon, they made a ſecond Attempt, but with no more Succeſs than the former; being forced again to abandon their Deſign with Diſgrace. The Turks had 800 Men killed in the two Attacks, and the Loſs on the Imperial Side amounts to 28 Men killed, and 50 wounded; the Enemy ſtill continues about Orſova and Meadia.

Vienna, May 31. The Grand Duke of Tuſcany has again put off his Departure for the Army till after To-morrow. We juſt learn, that General Neuperg being joined with ſome Troops that General Wallis ſent him, had attacked the Turks near Old Orſova, and had defeated them, after a ſtout Reſiſtance, the Infidels having loſt in the Action near 2000 Men, 25 Colours, &c. We expect with Impatience the Particulars of this Advantage.

Advices from Hungary report, That the Croations have likewiſe defeated a Turkiſh Detachment, which had entered that Province to put it under Contributions; and from Belgrade, That the Seraskier of Bo'nia being advanced with a great Body of Troops near New Orſova, had ſummoned the Governor to ſurrender, but upon his anſwering that he would defend the Place to the laſt Extremity, the Seraskier had thought fit to retire.

The Imperial Court has received certain Advice, that the Veldt-Marſhal Count Munich will undertake the Siege of Bialogrod, in order to open the Way into Wallachia, that he may be able to ſend Succours to the Imperialiſts in caſe of Need.

The Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* has been given by the Pope to the King Don Carlos, with the uſual Solemnities.

Letters from *Baſtia* ſay, that the Treaty concluded between the Count de Boiſſieux, Commander in Chief of the French Troops, and the Deputies of the Malecontents, and which was ſent to Paris, has been ratify'd by the Great Men on both Sides the Mountains; but they ſay that 'tis on Condition that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall be again moſt humbly intreated to have a French Gariſon in the Iſland, and to retain the City of Baſtia as the moſt convenient for inforcing the Execution of the Articles of the Treaty, and for hindering them from being infring'd for the future on either Side. The Malecontents are in great Hopes they ſhall obtain this Article. Mean time they write from Aleria, that a foreign Ship, with a Naples Flag, lately put in there with a Gentleman on board, ſaid to be a Relation of Baron Theodore, and that he had ſent to aſſure the Malecontents, that the Succours he had promiſed them would ſhortly arrive, exhorting them to continue ſtedfaſt; but that the Inhabitants having returned him Anſwer, that Affairs were now in a Situation that they could no longer give Ear to ſuch Propoſals, the ſaid Gentleman went on board again, and ſteer'd for Porto Longone, taking ſeveral Genoeſe Deſerters along with him.

Letter from Milan, May 28.

THE King of Sardinia thinking his Right to the Caſtle of Sarravalle ſufficiently proved, an Officer and ten Men were ſent to ſummon the Inhabitants to ſubmit to his Sardinian Majeſty; but they not only refuſed the Summons, but fired on the Piedmonteſe, of whom they killed three. The King being informed of the Affair, ordered 3000 Men to march into the Diſtrict of Serravalle; 700 Soldiers were afterwards detach'd from that Body to take Poſſeſſion of the Fiefs of St. Sebaſtian, Garbegna, Febrica, and Bavera, to which Places his Sardinian Majeſty likewiſe pretends. As the Court of Vienna looks upon his Pretenſions to Serravalle to be very unjuſt, and the other four Places being held under a juſt Title by Prince Doria, as Fiefs held immediately of the Emperor; this is the Cauſe of the Difference between the Courts of Vienna and Turin.

The following Letter was wrote by the Magiſtrates of *Geneva* to the States General of the United Provinces, in order to acquaint them with the Iſſue of the General Aſſembly held in that City the 8th of laſt Month, N. S. for accepting the Plan of Pacification. It is dated *May* 14. 1738.

Moſt High and Mighty Lords,

THE particular Intereſt which your High Mightineſſes vouchſafed to take in our inteſtine Diviſions, and had the Goodneſs to expreſs to us in the moſt affectionate Manner, obliges us to do ourſelves the Honour of acquainting you, that thoſe Diviſions have been happily brought to an End by the Mediation of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Laudable Cantons of Zurich and Bern.

We have accepted, as likewiſe have all our Burghery, with Sentiments of the moſt reſpectful Gratitude, the Regulatſon propos'd to us, the Articles of which appeared proper for reſtoring a ſolid and laſting Peace amongſt us, and preventing the Evils with which we were afflicted by our former Diviſions.

We begin to feel the happy Fruits of it, by the general Diſpoſition among us to a perfect and entire Re-union, and we ſhall do all that lies in our Power to perpetuate that Happineſs.

We pray your High Mightineſſes to accept the Aſſurances of our lively and reſpectful Gratitude for the Concern you vouchſafed to expreſs at our Misfortunes; and we hope you will condeſcend to partake of the Joy and Conſolation which our Re-union has procur'd us.

Moſt High and Mighty Lords, we ſhall look upon it as a peculiar Favour, if your High Mightineſſes, according to our Requeſt, will be ſo good as to continue to honour us with your precious Good-Will, which we ſhall do our utmoſt to deſerve, by our profound Reſpect and inviolable Attachment.

We make the moſt ardent Vows for the Preſervation and Proſperity of your High Mightineſſes; and we pray GOD to continue ſhowering down his moſt precious Bleſſings on your flouriſhing Republick, for the Good of your People and the Proteſtant Religion, of which you are powerful Protectors. We are, Moſt High and Mighty Lords, your High Mightineſſes, *Moſt Humble and Obedient Servants,*

The Syndics and Council of Geneva.

To this Letter the States General returned the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

WE have juſt received your Letter of the 14th Inſtant. The favourable and juſt Ideas you have formed of our Sentiments for your Republick, and the obliging Expreſſions in which you have acquainted us with them, give us a moſt ſenſible Pleaſure. We have, indeed, always intereſted ourſelves through Friendſhip in every thing that regarded you: The Evils of the late Troubles in your State gave us a moſt ſenſible Concern; but, according to the Greatneſs of our Uneaſineſs at that Time, ſo in proportion do we now rejoice at the happy Effects produced by the Mediation of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Laudable Cantons of Zurich and Bern, of which you have communicated to us the agreeable News. We admire the Wiſdom of thoſe who laboured in ſo difficult and painful a Work as that of reſtoring Peace amongſt a divided and ſtrongly agitated People, and found Means to ſucceed in it. We do not leſs praiſe and approve the Prudence of your Lordſhips and all the Burghery, for having ſo ſpeedily accepted, with Sentiments of a reſpectful Gratitude, the Regulations propoſed for ſo neceſſary and deſired a Union.

We heartily congratulate you on this happy Succeſs, and, as true Friends, we moſt affectionately ſhare in the juſt Joy which you feel at ſo advantageous an Event. May the Almighty, who diſpoſed you all to the happy Re-union, confirm you in it, and render that Peace and Tranquility lately reſtored every Day more perfect and laſting. May GOD likewiſe, by his Bleſſing, heap all Sorts of Proſperity on your Republick and Government, at which we ſhall always rejoice: It would be a great Satisfaction to us, if we could any way contribute thereto, in order to convince you of our ſincere Affection and Friendſhip for your Republick, and our perfect Eſteem for your Perſons and Government. We are, &c.

The French King's Anſwer to the Remonſtrance of his Parliament is very remarkable, and is as follows:

Gentlemen,

I Will order an Examination into the Points you advance; ſome of them I know to be falſe, and others miſrepreſented. I ordered you to be told that your Remonſtrances were uſeleſs; they importune and tire me very much. I take it very ill that my Parliament meddles with the Rights of my Kingdom: It is upon me that the Affair rolls, and I anſwer for it.

From the *Hague* they write, that they had Advice from Maeſtricht, that a Detachment of 100 Dragoons and 50 Grenadiers, being ſent to Hermel, in the Marquiſate of Argenteau, to quell ſome mutinous Inhabitants that have put themſelves under the Emperor's Protection, and bring them to their former Obedience to their High Mightineſſes, had found an Imperial Proclamation on the Church Door, forbidding thoſe Inhabitants to pay any Regard or Submiſſion to any Ordonnances, but ſuch as ſhall be iſſued by his Imperial Majeſty's Orders.

LONDON.

Friday laſt Week, at a Court of Common-Council, the Committee for building the Manſion Houſe made their Report of the ſeveral Propoſals laid before them, when it appearing to the Court that Mr. John Cardwell propoſed to execute the Carpenters Work for 1240 l. and Mr. John Cooper the Bricklayers for 5 l. 3s 6d. per Rod, they being the loweſt, were approved of; but the Propoſers for Maſons being equal (18000 l.) a Petition was preſented by Meſſ. Dunn and Deval that they might be at liberty to mend their Propoſal, which was agreed to; and Meſſ. Townſend, Horſenail and Taylor, were allowed the ſame: The firſt lowered their Propoſal to 16975 l. the latter to 17200 l. Upon which the Queſtion was put, and the Commons divided, 80 for 17200 l. and 63 for 16975 l. the Aldermen in general declared for the loweſt Propoſal. The Arguments uſed in favour of the higheſt were, That they were Members of the Court, and ought to have the Preference; but their Arguments were ſtrongly oppoſed, as tending to diſcourage all Propoſals for the future where Members of the Court can have the Job. At length, a Negative being moved in the Court of Aldermen upon the Reſolution of the Commons, and great Debates enſuing, the Court was adjourned, without coming to any further Reſolution.

At the ſaid Court it was ordered, That all Carts, Waggons, &c. bringing Gardening and other Proviſions to the Fleet-Market, ſhall pay Toll but at one Place coming in.

On Wedneſday the Common Council voted 109 againſt 87 for the Propoſal of Meſſ. Townſend, Horſenaile, and Taylor; but the Aldermen inſiſted on their Right of a Negative in this Affair, which being diſputed, it was agreed to apply to Counſel for an Explanation of the Act of Parliament on which the Claim of the Aldermen is founded.

Letters from Charleſtown in South Carolina, dated the 22d of April, adviſe, that Capt. Prew arrived there on the 14th, who had been taken in Sept. laſt at the Havannah by the Spaniards, and for Six Months and five Days kept cloſe Priſoner, not having the Liberty to ſpeak to any Body but the Perſon that brought him Victuals: on the 26th of March he was put on board a Man of War of 24 Guns, and kept in the Stocks, and was to ſerve as a Pilot in the intended Expedition againſt Georgia; but two Days before they ſailed, Orders came from Madrid to ſtop the ſaid Expedition. He was then ſet at Liberty, but went in the ſaid Man of War which put him on Shore at St. Auguſtine. At the ſame time arrived at St. Auguſtine 2 Snows, 2 Ships, 1 Scooner,

1 Scooner, and 2 Sloops, with Provisions, Ammunition, and 500 Recruits, which, with other Troops from the Havannah, made in all 7000 Men, where they had 6 Men of War, 57 Pinnaces and Lances, and 6 Half Galliss, which were to have been employ'd in the Expedition against Georgia, if these contra Orders had not come.

The Endeavour Sloop, Amos Wadland, Master, from New England, was taken the 14th of January last near Kemichel and Turnest Keys, by about 30 Spaniards in 3 Perriaugers, and carried to a Place called Monteague, where they detained the Crew several Days; the Spaniards gave them their Moses, in which they remained in great Distress, having no Shelter from the Weather for 10 Days, and then they happily got on board one Captain Gardner, who carried them back to New England. The Spaniards Pretence for taking her was, that she must be designed for the Bay of Honduras, and tho' she was not arrived there, or had anchored or traded any where after her leaving New England, yet to them the Design (which they took upon themselves to determine) they said was equally Criminal, and so without any formal Trial, or the least Ceremony, divested them of their Ship and Cargo.

We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to create Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ludlow, a Peer of England, by the Stile and Title of Baron Herbert of Cherbury.

Sir Thomas Cross has left 1000 l. to the Grey Coat Hospital in the Parish of St Margaret's, Westminster, and 100 l. for the better Endowment of the Alms-Houses there.

Monday came on before a Court of Delegates (which was composed of the Right Hon. the Earls of Winchelsea, Litchfield, and Islay, the Lord Bishop of St. David's, Mr. Justice Denton, and Mr. Justice Commyns) at Serjeant's Inn Hall in Chancery-lane, a Hearing in the great Cause between the Heirs of the late John Hawkins, of Walthamstow, and the Executrix of the late noted Japhet Crooke, concerning the Validity of the Will of the said Mr. Hawkins; when, after hearing the Depositions of several Witnesses, and their Lordships agreeing (at the Request of all the Parties) to an Administration *pendente Lite* of the Estate, which amounts to 80,000 l. deferred the further hearing to Tuesday the 24th of October next.

On Thursday last Week a young Fellow came into the George Inn near St. George's Fields, in a wet Condition, and his Horse seemingly much tired; and hanging his Coat to dry by the Fireside, a Pistol was found in one of the Pockets, on which being question'd, he drew another, and swore he would blow any Man's Brains out that should molest him; but being soon disarmed, he was carried before Sir John Lade, who committed him on Suspicion to the New Gaol. He said on his Examination, that he was a Coachmaker, and had been out to take his Pleasure; his Name is William Cooper, and by his Direction on Saturday last one Thomas Bird was apprehended and commited to the same Gaol, for robbing a Gentleman near Wimbleton of a Gold Watch, which was taken upon him.

The same Day Thomas Keppel, a Lad of 14 Years of Age, was committed to the New Gaol by Sir John Lade, for stealing a Parcel of Hats from a Hattet in Tooley-street: Young as he is, he appears to be an expert Thief, and is linked in a Gang of 19 young Villains, of whom he has made a Discovery.

Tuesday Joseph Hodson, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate for picking the Pocket of Mr. Pye in Guildhall, delivered the rest of the Bank Notes to that Gentleman, to the Amount of 327 l. 12 s. 5 d.

On Saturday last two Women were committed to Newgate, for stealing Thirty Guineas from a Countryman the Night before, at a House in Marlborough-Court, Petticoat-Lane, and having stripp'd him naked, turned him out into the Street in that Condition.

The same Day some Haymakers found, in the Corner of a Field at Sipnam near Eaton, one of the Bags belonging to the Bristol Mail taken from the Post-Boy some time since; several of the Letters were torn to look for Bills: They have been since sent according to their respective Directions.

On Sunday Night were interred in one Grave in St. Mary Overy's Church-yard, John Saxby and his Wife, who kept a Victualling-House in Ewers-street in the Park, Southwark. They had been so imprudent as to sell Spirituous Liquors, contrary to Act of Parliament; for which an Information was lodged against the Woman, and she suffered two Months Imprisonment in Bridewell for it; but there contracted what is called the Gaol Distemper, and on her Return communicated it to her Mother and Husband, and all three died thereof.

The Lectures at Gresham College are appointed to be read every Morning during the Term at Nine o'Clock in Latin, and Three in the Afternoon in English, by the following Gentlemen, viz.

Mondays, John Bridgen, M. A. Divinity.
Tuesdays, John Commyns, Esq; Civil Law.
Wednesdays, John Machin, Astronomy.
Thursdays, Dr. Newland, Geometry.
Fridays, John Ward, F. R. S. Rhetorick.
Saturdays, Henry Pemberton, M. D. Physick.

The same Day at Four in the Afternoon will be a Lecture on Musick.

On Wednesday the Judges of the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, committed to the Prison of the King's Bench two Constables belonging to Scarborough, who some time since permitted a Prisoner to escape out of their Custody who was committed on Suspicion of having murdered an Officer belonging to the Customs there. They are to be brought up the last Day of Term, in order to receive the Sentence of the Court.

We hear that the Body of a Man, who appears to have been drowned some time, is cast up near Limehouse, which by a Mark in the Leg is supposed to be that of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. but very much disfigured.

A very handsome Monument has been lately set up in All Souls College Chapel, in the University of Oxford, to the Memory of George Clarke, LL. D. late Member of Parliament for that University, made by Mr. Cheere, of Westminster, with the following Inscription:

H. S. E.
Honorabilis Vir *Georgius Clarke*, LL. D.
Hujus Collegii Socius per Annos quinquaginta sex;
Ad Senatum sæpius,
Ab Academia sua quinquies delegatus.
Regnantibus Carolo IIdo, & tribus Successoribus,
In Foro Castrensi præsedit Judex Advocatus.
Gulielmo IIIo ab Epistolis in Hibernia
Pro Rebus bellicis;
Qua postea usus est in Anglia Dignitate,
In Absentia Regis.
Georgio Daniæ Principi aliquando a Secretis,
Et unus demum e Dom. pro Offic. Thalassiarchæ;
Qua non prius cessit Provincia,
Quam Anna simul Vita.
Usque sibi constans, & omni Muneri æqualis;
Vultu decorus; moribus elegantissimus;
Judicio in Architectura, Poesi & Pictura, limato.
Opes, quas non legerat venalibus Suffragiis,
Non impendebat Honoribus sibi comparandis,
Sed in publica Academiæ, Reipublicæ,
Ecclesiæ Commoda.
Inter alios, quos Collegio suo conciliavit
Benefactor ipse eximius;
Testantur Marmora Capellæ,
Capellanis Stipendia data,
Interior Refectorii Ornatus,
Et Custodis Hospitium.
Vigornienſe Collegium, tanquam alter Parens,
Ædificiis, Libris, Terris,
Scholaribus & Sociis, auxit,
Literarum ubique Fautor & Patronus.
Obiit xxiio die Oct. An. Domini MDCCXXXVI.
Ætatis LXXVI.
Ὦ Θεὸς, ἱλάσθητί μοι τῷ ἁμαρτωλῷ.

Since the Account which we gave in our former Paper, of the dreadful Hurricane that happened in India, we have received the following Particulars, in a Letter from L'Orient, dated May 26. 1738, which came along with Letters from Paris of the 4th of June, N. S.

IN the Night between the 11th and 12th of October last, there happened a furious Hurricane at the Mouth of the Ganges, which reached 60 Leagues up the River; and, though all the Mariners foresaw it, and took all possible Precautions, yet it was so violent that it rendered all their Care useless, and coming in the Night, along with a very heavy Rain, which raised 15 Inches of Water in the Space of six Hours, the Sailors could not work the Ships, but were driven whither the Waves carried them, without being able to defend themselves. To increase their Misfortunes, they had at the same time a violent Shock of an Earthquake, which threw down a great Number of Houses along the River Side; in Galgota alone, a Post belonging to the English, abou seven Leagues below Chandernagoe, 200 Houses were thrown down; and what is most particular in this Event is, that the high and magnificent Steeple of the English Church sunk into the Ground without breaking, and no more remains of it now than just to say *Olim Troja fuit*. It is computed that 20,000 Ships, Barks, Sloops, Boats, Canoes, &c. have been cast away by this Accident; of nine English Ships then in the Ganges, two of 500 Tons were thrown into a Village above 200 Fathoms from the Bed of the River, broke to Pieces, and all the Crews drown'd pell-mell amongst the Inhabitants and the Cattle; two others perished at their Moorings, and of the five, one only escap'd, the other four being broke to Pieces, but Part of the Men were saved. Barks of 60 Tons were blown two Leagues up into the Land, over the Tops of high Trees. Of the four Dutch Ships in the River three were lost, with all the Men and Cargoes, but the fourth escap'd, tho' it was very roughly handled. Our Company had three Ships at Chandernagoe, which happily came to no Damage, of which the Philebert is one. We are assured that 300,000 Souls have perished in this Storm, but I believe the Number is exaggerated: A prodigious Quantity of Cattle of all Sorts, a great many Tygers in the lower Ganges, and several Rhinoceroes were drowned; even a great many Caymans, amphibious Animals, were stifled by the furious Agitation of the Waters, and also an innumerable Quantity of Birds were beat down into the River by the Storm. In short, this Hurricane was the most dreadful that has ever been heard of in India. The Water rose 40 Feet higher than usual in the Ganges, gradually diminishing for the Space of 60 Leagues up the River.

You see by this Detail, which I have drawn up from the Accounts I had from the Officers of most Credit belonging to this Ship, that the English and Dutch will have each of them but one Ship this Year from the Ganges.

We expect every Day the Maurepas, and in the Month of June the two Ships from China, which arrived at the Isle of Bourbon the 25th of February last; the Chauvelin, and the Tryton; and the others are expected in July. Other Letters say that three Dutch Ships were lost in going from Batavia to Japan.

Days appointed for holding the Summer Assizes for the following Circuits, viz.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Lee, Mr. Baron Carter.

Bucks, Monday July 17, at Buckingham.
Bedford, Thursday 20, at Bedford.
Huntingdon, Saturday 22, at Huntingdon.
Cambridge, Monday 24, at the Castle there.
Suffolk, Thursday 27, at St. Edmund's Bury.
Norfolk, Monday 31, at the Castle of Norwich.
Norwich, same Day, at the New Hall.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Ch. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Probyn.

Hertford, Monday July 17, at Hertford.
Essex, Wednesday 19, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Tuesday 25, at Maidstone.
Sussex, Monday 31, at Horsham.
Surrey, Wednesday August 2, at Kingston upon Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Page, Mr. Juſtice Denton.

Berks, Monday July 10, at Abingdon.
Oxon, Wedneſday 12, at Oxford.
Worceſter, Saturday 15, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter, ſame Day at the ſaid City.
Stafford, Wedneſday 19, at Stafford.
Salop, Monday 24, at Bridgenorth.
Hereford, Saturday 29, at Hereford.
Monmouth, Thurſday, Auguſt 3, at Monmouth.
Glouceſter, Saturday 5, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, ſame Day at the ſaid City.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Chapple, Mr Baron Forteſcue.

City of York, Monday July 17, at the Guildhall.
County of York, ſame Day at the Caſtle.
Durham, Wedneſ. 26, at the Caſtle of Durham.
Newcaſtle, Monday 31, at the Guildhall.
Northumberland, ſame Day at Newcaſtle.
Cumberland, Saturday Auguſt 5, at Carliſle.
Weſtmoreland, Friday 11, at Appleby.
Lancaſter, Wedneſday 16, at the Caſtle.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Ch. Baron Reynolds, Mr. Juſt. Comyns.

Northampton, Tueſ. July 11, at Northampton.
Rutland, Friday 14, at Oakham.
Lincoln, Monday 17, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the ſaid City.
Nottingham, Thurſday 20, at Nottingham.
Nottingham Town, Frid. 21, at the ſaid Town.
Derby, Saturday 22, at Derby.
Leiceſter, Wedneſday 26, at the Caſtle.
Leiceſter Town, Thurſd. 27, at the ſaid Town.
City of Coventry, Saturday 29, at Coventry.
Warwick, the ſame Day at Warwick.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington, with an Addreſs on the Birth of the young Prince; and met with a gracious Reception.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bath, May 29. Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight was found dead upon the Road near Ogborne, Richard Burgiſs, of Chriſtian-Malford, Eſq; who had been about three Years in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of Wilts. He had acquired a very handſome Fortune by the Woollen Manufacture, the Bulk whereof devolves to his Grand Children by two Daughters, and he has left 7000 l. to an unmarried Daughter: He was going to viſit Richard Boucher, Eſq; at Ogborne, and 'tis believ'd died of an Apoplexy. There were found in his Pockets a Gold Watch and 30 Guineas.

On Wedne'day laſt Sir Robert Throgmorton's Coachman, as he was bringing the Coach to the Family to the Hot Wells, was overturn'd by a Heap of Stones, by which Accident his Skull was fractur'd, and he died the Saturday following, without recovering any Senſe.

Huntingdon, June 4. Laſt Week the Priſoners under Sentence of Tranſportation, made an Attempt to break out of our Gaol, having had Saws and other Materials brought to them in the Day-time by a Woman, whereby they got all their Fetters off, and broke down Part of the Wall, but were prevented from getting any further by Mr. Matthews the Keeper, who happened to hear them. They are now heavily loaded and hand-cuffed, and the two Ringleaders, King and Langley, are confined in the Condemned Hold.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

The Right Honourable the Counteſs of Portland, formerly Governeſs to the elder Princeſſes, is appointed Governeſs to the Princeſſes Mary and Louiſa.

The Lord Viſcount Lonſdale is made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, in the room of the late Earl of Carliſle.

Philip Vanbrugh, Eſq; ſucceeds Fitz-Roy Henry Lee, Eſq; as Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland and the Fort of Placentia

The Right Hon. the Lord Roſs is appointed Governor of Edinburgh Caſtle, in the room of the late Earl of Orkney.

DEATHS.

May 25. Near Waterford, Ireland, Sir William Ruſſell, Bart.

May 30. At Putney, John Lant, Eſq;

May 31. At his Houſe in the Tower, Mr. Richard Marriott, Clerk of the Works to the Office of Ordnance. *Alſo*, at Bromley near Bow, the Relict of the late Sir Charles Peers. *Alſo*, at his Houſe in Chapel-ſtreet, near Red-lion Square, John Peck, of Norfolk, Eſq;

June 1. The Lady of William Cartwright, of Northamptonſhire, Eſq; who was Siſter to the preſent Counteſs of Macclesfield.

June 4. The Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, &c.

June 8. At his Houſe in Albermarle ſtreet, the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount Windſor, Lord Montjoy; who ſerved under King William in Flanders, and was for his Valour and Fidelity created Lord Viſcount Windſor in Ireland, in 1690; and Anno 1711 by by Queen Anne, a Peer of Great Britain, by the Title of Lord Montjoy of the Iſle of Wight. He is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his only Son, Herbert Windſor, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Cardiff.

A few Days ago died, At Thame near Oxford, Sir William Tetſworth, Knight, formerly Commander of a Man of War. *Alſo*, at his Lodge in Hampton-Court Park, Mr. William Winepreſs, Keeper of the ſaid Park.

BANKRUPTS.

John Oliver, now or late of Drury-lane, in the County of Middleſex, Cheeſemonger.

Andrew Merice, of the Pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Peruke-maker.

William Coumbe, of Compton ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Hoſier and Haberdaſher.

William Mills, of the City of Oxford, Mercer.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 142 1 half. India 172 1 half. South Sea 101 1 half. Old Annuity 111. New Ditto, 111 1 4th. Three per Cent. Annuity 106. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 112. Ditto 5 per Cent. 101. Royal Aſſurance 110 3 4ths. London Aſſurance 14 3 4ths. African 13 3 4ths. India Bonds, 6 l. 18 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds, 11 l. 11 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 3 l. 5 s. Prem.

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